The Whig lptercedes for a return to calmness and serenity, and to the peaceful pursuits of life. We enter beartily into the spirit of its appeal to the better feelings of society. It represents correctly the extreme bitterness of those political wars which grow out of contests within a party. They assume, says the Whig, the characteristics of a family quarrel, which is the bitterest of all

quarrels. No community torn by dissensions amongst those who should be united in the same cause is properly conditioned to judge correctly and act in the best manner for the maintenance of the public interest—the true interest of every man. Passion does everything badly. It renders men incapable of marmonizing with one another for the promotion of their common welfare. Conciliation is exiled and compromise impossible.

A community which has been distracted by the wars of ambition, and by the internal discords, the criminations and recriminations of partisans, cannot be restored to a proper mental and moral condition for the administration of the public offairs to the best advantage until its personal rancors and prejudices are subdued, and good feeling and good fellowship are revived.

This city has perhaps just passed through the most violent, vituperative, and bitter canvass ever known amongst its people. Ils public judgment cannot be unclouded, clear, and sound until the passions aroused by the conflict are dissipated. There are paramount reasons why our citizens should become united in feeling, as we are sure they are united in the desire that their city should prosper and that all should enjoy the benefits of its growth and rapidly-increasing wealth. Divided counsels and bitter animosities can never promote the good of the people. They must be united by the strong ties of common interest, and cordially cooperate with one another to insure the greatest good to the greatest number.

It is the misfortune of a condition of per fect freedom that it is apt to arouse the spirit of partisinry. Men are prone to forget their proud privileges and lose their individual dignity of character by becoming the too and private retrenchment and economy; in ready and too devoted followers of ambitious leaders. In wild zeal for his leader his affairs squarely in the face; to accept men loses sight of what is due to himself and poverty if it be his real condition, to ac the relations that should bind him in kindness and respect and all the sweet civilities of life to his neighbor. The bitterer the strife the less regard the partisan shows to suing these golden methods of extrication the rules of propriety, fairness, and charity from their difficulties, and the policy will amongst men. It is a pity that this is true- the country, which is already just beginning

cessity for harmony amongst the class that is the only one capable of governing the city | dented enterprise. wisely and well is greater in this city than class of society stands united and firm, defending the vital interests of the city from

Situated as we are we should all regard solid and invincible front in defence rect them within, and not seek to break it up by introducing the new element as a horde to overrun our city and revolutionize than the first." the customs and the observances which we have proudly hoped were the sure defenders of the peace, decorum, and virtue of society.

The Currency Question.

We publish the whole of Judge HUGHES's letter to Messrs. Moore and Wing on the currency question. It is written in the Judge's clear and pointed style, and will be fixed, and true. As we want our yard sticks readily understood. His views and princi- to measure a yard, and our pound-weights ples certainly offer no point for assault from to weigh a pound, so we want our dollars of any so-called hard-money men except from currercy to be worth a dollar in value. those who are utterly unreasonable; and about eighty-six cents. This is not only what the letter says against contraction is wrong in respect to the business of the peounanswerable. The author is not deceived ple, but it is wrong in respect to the honor by the statement that there is more currency of the Government. The Government has put affoat than the country wants, for much has been returned to the Government. He lars which it declares them to be; but are knows why it is returned. Preparation for worth only eighty-six per cent., sometimes resumption and high interest, curtailing busi. more, sometimes less, of those amounts. The ness as well as ability to borrow, have caused paper fluctuates in value, is never worth fearful contraction. Property has been thus truthful, or fixed measure of value, and the diminished, and Judge Hughes assumes that business of the country is just in such a conlands have fallen more than fifty per cent, in dition in respect to this false measure of value from this contraction, which has been paralysis for the country.

favor of the repeal of the resumption law, week and often each day in the year. Is and in favor also of a measure for establish- this sort of money such as ought to be toling a low and uniform rate of interest. He erated by a great people, an honest people? I think not. All other civilized nations have is generally practical in his views of public fixed and true measures of length, weight, measures. He is no doubt in favor of pro- and value. Why shall we not have a fixed ceeding with resumption in a practical and and true measure of value as well as of cautious way. And this is the only way to length and weight? The fixed and true a resumption that will not shake the country and place the people at the mercy of the the gold dollar. We shall never get right in

MAYOR'S PRIVATE SECRETARY. - Mayor Latrobe made his first appointment yesterday courteous and accomplished gentleman. He The salary of the Mayor's private secretary American, 4th.

MEETING OF METHODIST BISHOPS .- Boston

[Hardly. The northern bishops, you

The Chicago Tribune has special information that Hon. Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, will be the Democratic compromise candidate for Speaker if the New York and New England friends of Governor Tilden can have their own way.—New York Her-

Currency Question. BE EVILS OF INFLATION - CAUSES OF THE WARI TIMES-NEITHER INPLATION NOR CONTRACTION THE CURE POR THEM-WARTED, A TRUE,

FIXED, AND CORRECT MEASURE OF VALUE. Nerrolk, October 18, 1875. My Dear Sirs: I lately received your letter asking of me an expression of opinion on the subject of currency and inflation. The late attempt to connect this autiject with party politics has failed, and any citizen is low free to discuss it at will without fear of being drawn into the muddy stream of party polemics. It may be well for some stern tterapees on this subject to proceed from the South, for the idea has got abroad that we are all clamorous for inflition. I do not hope to say anything original on a topic which is so carnestly discussed, but I will at least say something passive. Of course make no claim to the authority of an expert in finance, but speak only from such advantages of observation and reflection as are common to every citizen of the land.

Until lately I had supposed that both the South and North bad had enough of infiation to make them avoid it for many generations, At the South it overthrew all our banks, insurance companies, and moneyed corporations, and destroyed all our stocks of every kind. In this and other ways it cost us the loss of more cipital than the abolition of slavery itself. All our securities, repre senting the surplus wealth of the richest people per capita in the world, which were he accumulation of long years of prosperity, passed into the form of Confederate money and became worthless. It brought us be fore the end to a state of barter which, in respect to finance, is a state of barbarism; and thus it became almost literally true that a Richmond housekeeper going to market in the morning could take his money in his basket and bring home what it purchased in

his pocket. At the North, but for the events of Get ysburg and Vicksburg in 1863, and the sudden close of the war in 1865, the money of the Government would have been equally worthless, and a like universal collapse in the value and total loss of all securities would have ensued. And this happened in both sections, al

nough the infintion was a necessity of war, and it was the duty of patriotism-a duty to which the people responded with alacrityto support the money of the Government. We have not yet escaped the consequences of it fittion. The present long-continued depression of business is the result of the reaction which has followed, of necessity, the high prices, great extravagance, factitious wealth, insidiously grown insolvency, and wide-spread indebtedness which inflation produced. The remedy for the evil of the times does not lie in renewed and indefinite inflation, but in time and patience; in public pluck on the part of each individual to look knowledge it with bonest frankness, and to make it honorable and creditable by manly personal industry and effort. The larger and better class of people everywhere are pursoon tell most effectually on the condition of Generally the passions of an election pass to emerge from the depression of the last away, and we hope they will here. The ne- few years into an era of recuperation, which will gradually grow, I am confident, into one

of unexampled prosperity and upprece-Now that we are just on the eve of better it ever was before the war. Unless that times, it seems to me to be a strange fatuity that leads anybody to propose a return to inflition in a period of profound peace, after the melancholy experience we have had of hostile causes within and without, we cannot its ruinous and abiding consequences. The possibly turn to greatest advantage the object is, by making money cheap and grand natural resources with which this city abundant, to enable the insolvent classes to bridge over their present difficulties, and put off for an undefined period the ultimate and inevitable pay-day. Individuals might sucthe Conservative party as the best possible ceed, by this help, in cluding the necessity medium of uniting the superior class, and of liquidating their affairs; but not so the warding off the greatest dangers to our public insolvent classes generally. These might be peace and prosperity. Let us all, as Colonel tice of borrowing; but they would thereby KNIGHT once said, return to the bosom of only be making debts in cheap money which that party as the safest refuge. Let us there some day would have to be paid in dear. unite as brothers, harmonize, and present a For inflation in the nature of things cannot list long. A return to the policy in time of peace would soon destroy all confidence of our public interests and all we in paper money; and contracts would have hold dear in social and private life. If to be made on the basis of specie. Then the there be errors in its organization let us cor- debtor would be worse off than now, for he would have an increased debt, contracted in cheap money, to pay off in dear money; and "the last state of that man would be worse

> Indeed, if a return to specie-payments were an end to be accomplished regardless of consequences, I know of no surer way of forcing the country into it than by inflation; for by that means confidence in paper money would be destroyed, and a return to the use of coin would be a necessity.

Yet it is not actual specie-payments that is demanded or necessary. What is wanted is that the measure of value shall be honest, The currency dollar is now only worth out into circulation notes which are not worth the one, five, ten, twenty, fifty dolvalue as it would be in if all the poundweights of the country were less than a pound, and all the yard-measures less than Therefore, logically, Judge Hughes is in a yard, varying in weight and length each measure of value in this country, recognized as such by all nations who deal with us, is our affairs until all the dollars used in the business of the country are worth the value

of gold dollars, whether they be gold, silver, or paper. by naming Mr. George H. Savage as his pri-vate secretary. Mr. Savage is a native of tains, the breadth of rivers, the distance of Virginia, but has been connected with the remote objects difficult of access, by scientific press of this city for some years, and is a methods. It is not necessary for them actually to use the yard-stick or surveyor's chain is eminently qualified to fill the position. in making such measurements; but it is necessary for them to know the true length is sixteen bundred dollars a year .- Baltimore of the yard before making their observations and calculations. So it is not necessary actually to use gold dollars in our small dealings of business, or great transactions of commerce. But it is of essential necessity United States are in session in this city. Eleven were in attendance, embracing the entire list except Bishop Janes. The session to-day was secret.—Baltimore Americans.

[Hardly. The northern bishops would be business that the money which we use shall be worth the greenbacks. I fear that these banks have made themselves unpopular by the exorbitant usury which many of them have charged the people on their loans. I believe that the money which we use shall be worth the greenbacks. I fear that these banks have made themselves unpopular by the exorbitant usury which many of them have charged the people on their loans. I believe that the money which we use shall be worth the greenbacks. I fear that these banks have made themselves unpopular by the exorbitant usury which made themselves unpopular by the exorb shall truly represent gold dollars.

The reasons wby the greenback currency does not and has never represented gold dollars may be very numerous ; but I think a

principal one is that this currency is put into circulation on inflation principles, and not The currency principle of issuiting circuaid.

The Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco to lend, and lends it on negotiable paper due the notes of the National Gold Bank and at sixty, ninety, and a hundred and twenty Trust Company, bonds for the security of days, the demand that will arise for its notes that amount being on deposit in the United for the purpose of paying off the negotiable States Treasury. In the United States Circuit Court at St. supply which was put in circuistion; tial equilibrium which I have described be tween the efflux and reflux (the Issuing and New York; Oliver Jamison and James H. Beach, of St. Louis, were appointed received the Atlantic and Panisher an Beach, of St. Louis, were appointed receivers of the Atlantic and Pacific rallroad.

The Dispatch deserves great credit for its enterprise in publishing an eight-page paper on two days of last week. Its report of the Stonewall Jackson celebration was admirable.—Farmville Mercury.

It is a mistake to suppose that every fellow who lives in Richmond is a capitalist.—

Farmville Mercury.

depreciation of this circulation. In restable in usual dollars of the strength of the spect to this hundred thousand dollars of the thousand dollars of the thousand dollars of the spect to this hundred thousand dollars of the their competency, it restore our currency will be spect to this hundred thousand dollars of the thousand dollars of the spect to this hundred thousand dollars of the spect to this hundred thousand dollars of the thousand dollars of the spect to this hundred thousand dollars of the thousand dollars of the spects to this hundred thousand dollars of the two the results of the thousand dollars of the thousand

suffering depreciation over free an excep-sive increase in volume. A currence issued in strict obedience to this law of equilibrium would be infinitely more stable in value than s currency put out and taken in by the Govroment upon "interconvertible bonds." so much for the currency principle of issuing a circulation.

If, on the other hand, the Government, alongside of the currency issued as just debank which issued it, and with its own papernotes should buy up at double prices propery in that community to the amount of a hundred thousand dollars, there would be put in circulation notes of both kinds to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, while there would be a counter demand for withdrawal from circulation for only one hundred thousand dollars of notes to meet the negotiable paper maturing in the bank. In such a case a greater or less depreciation of this paper currency, made up of two kinds of notes, is sooner or later inevitable. Here side by side are two methods of issuing paper and two sorts of currency. One hundred thousand is issued on the currency principle of the demand for the return of the notes being equal to the demand for the issuing of it, and quick, fixed, and certain; whereas, in respect to the other hundred thousand dollars of notes issued on the inflation principle, there is no certain, fixed, and early demand for the return of

the paper to the issuing source.

All the vast volume of currency that has been put out by the Government has been issued on this inflation principle. Indeed unless the Government becomes a banker it cannot issue paper in any other way than that of inflation. It cannot provide in issuing it a fixed, certain, and early demand for its return to the issuing source. England has always avoided this great blunder in finance. So has France, since the miserable assignats went to grief. So have all the great Governments of Europe. They issue temporary exchequer bills only, in time of war, or to meet some temporary emergency of sufficient gravity to call for the expedient; but the measure is early abandoned in every

For the very reason that Government paper money must of necessity be issued in he inflation method the natural and almost inevitable condition of that paper money. must be one of greater or less depreciation. There is no sound method of issuing a paper circulation except in such way that there shall be an early, certain, and fixed demand for its return to the issuing source; and that can never be applied to a Government paper currency unless the Government itself ecomes a banker, which, in the spirit of Old Hickory and Tom Benton, I cry, God for-

But a worse measure is proposed. It is hat the Government shall i-sue its notes to the full amount of all the currency needed in the country; and shall by its flat declare, without first rendering it interconvertible with gold, that its paper dollar, although fluctuating in value every day, shall be the measure of value in the land; shall be the dollar of business and commerce. I cannot imagine a proposition so irrational or fraught with so much mischief, public and private.

In the first place, the Government is pledged not to issue a greater amount of greenbacks than four hundred millions of dollars; and the proposition calls for a repudiation of the national faith.

In the next place, the greenback dollar is put out on inflation principles; will inevcents down and up according to the state of fore the proposition is, that the Government shall both legislate a palpable falsehood and legalize a stupendous fraud.

be little short of revolutionary. The ancouncement that Government was about districts. to put out four, or five, or six, or eight bunof every imaginable scheme of internal improvements as conduits for the transmission of this money to an army of jobbers and contractors. The present doctrine on the subject of internal improvement is that the nation should not engage in or assist them except in cases of great works not merely national, but continental in value, imporance, and necessity; and that as to such works the nation should have no direct part in their construction or management, but may only give to them the aid of its credit in a collateral way, in which its liability shall be amply secured.

Any doctrine beyond this would be repugnant to every idea which has been taught in Virginia for three quarters of a century. No one could foretell the degree or magnitude of open and insidious gvil that would result from a combined rush upon the Treasury of the horde of applicants that would spring up and organize themselves for sharing in the hundreds of millions of dollars that Government would have the opportunity to dispose of. The rings that would be formed would be too strong for the virtue of Congress to resist them or for the power of a conservative public sentiment to put down. The very fact of hundreds of millions of new greenbacks being for disposal would inspire a ravenous hunger and clamor for the booty

which could not be resisted. But even if every dollar of the proposed hundreds of millions of the new issue were put out by the purchase of existing United States bonds, yet, even in that event, they would be issued on inflation principles, in a way that would render their depreciation inevitable. Business men, seeing this depreciation to be certain, and not feeling competent to estimate how great it would be, or how frequent and how considerable its fluctuations would be, could not afford to make any of their contracts with reference to such a currency, but would base them, from necessity, upon gold and silver values. We should have a repetition of the inflation of the war, without the existence of any great patriotic necessity impelling the people to give credit to the currency.

The pressure of the times cannot be removed by a measure so irrational, dangerous, and ineffectual as inflation. The country cannot afford to embark in a policy so dishonest, so dishonorable, and, both commercially and politically, so pernicious.

As a war power, the issuing of paper money and making it legal tender by the General Government is not likely to be denied. But I think it will be a subject of much future regret that these acts should have been decided to be embraced in the coinage powers of the National Govern-

But I have never thought that contraction was the proper method of bringing our paper currency to a par with gold. The plan was tried in England daring her suspension from 1800 to 1820, and signally failed. I have said enough to show how improbable it is that the Government currency can ever be brought to par, or maintained at par. I pelieve that the national banks could long before this time have made the part of the devised; but I fear we are in great danger of losing the system because of the extortionate interest which too many of them have exacted from the people. They could now very soon bring the part of the currency which they have put out to the specie value if there were no greenbacks in circu-lation. They could if they had liberty, and if there were no greenbacks, issue four hundred additional millions of national bank currency, and still keep them at par with specie. They would effect, this equalization of their notes with specie by taking care in putting out new notes to do so on the true currency principle of preserving the essen-tial equilibrium which I have described be-

as to have becomes durse to the Nominally, indeed, there is an amount of national bank and greenback currency in circulation as ever, and, apparently, there has been no great contraction, but in fact much of the currency has been locked up by bankers and speculators and not allowed to remain in circulation. I have seen it stated that in New-York city alone one hundred and forty millions of the currency has been thus locked up. How much more is held in Boston, Philadelphia, and other money centres it is not for me to say, and the public are not allowed to know.

The process said to be adopted is very simple if it has been correctly described. A wealthy speculator has a hundred thousand dollars on deposit in a New York bank. He checks for it, and has the money sealed up when it is paid him; and on this sealed package of currency as collateral he borrows ninety or a hundred thousand dollars more at three or four per cent. per annum. checks out the ninety thousand newly borrowed, and when that is paid to him, seals it up and borrows more money on the new collateral. And this process he repeats as far as the bank will allow it to be done. This is what is reported of the means of

forcing a contraction adopted in New York; and it is also told that the contractionists declare their intention to carry on this policy of contraction until the real estate of the city and country is brought down fifty per cent. in value. Real estate has long ago sunk below that point of depreciation in the country. This sort of contraction, and every other sort, is paralysis to the enterprise and confiscation to the property of the country. By these and other means familiar to Wall street the volume of currency in circulation, instead of being some seven hundred millions of dollars, as indicated by official reports, is probably below five hundred millions. And the country owes this condition of things chiefly to, and has been thus victimized chiefly by, New York city-a city in whose growth and wealth, magnificence and opulence, it has always felt an exultant

pride. Indeed, in large sections of country this scarcity of currency is so great that the people are already reduced to a state of barter. There are no means of making purchases except by establishing credits in banks and giving checks instead of money. The interior banks are thus tempted to extort beavy usury, and many of them are declaring twenty to fifty per cent. dividends to their stockholders.

The effect of this condition of things upon our colored population is deplorable. As a class they are without credit, and their welfare depends upon receiving their dues in money. When these have to be made the subject of running and standing accounts the condition of this class of laborers becomes peculiarly unfortunate. The emancipation of this five millions of population, all requiring ready money in their dealings, strongly forbade any undue contraction of the currency.

The result of the contraction which has been inflicted upon the country is the exorbitant rates of interest everywhere exacted; rates which no business can bear, and which paraly ze every species of enterprise; the eftect of which, especially upon the South, is the depreciation of our real estate to values as pitiable as they are absolutely ruinous to its owners. Wars are always followed by depreciation in real estate, because they crenot worth a dollar; can't be worth a dollar ate heavy taxes, and also because they cause the issuing of public bonds, which are a tably fluctuate in value from eighty six more remunerative and desirable investment of capital than lands. Besides the effect of the market every day in the year-and there- this cause upon four lands we have that of this cause upon our lands we have that of the usurious interest charged by the banks; for whenever the rate of interest is greater Look at our two-button KID GLOVES at \$1.50 km. than six or eight per cent, real estate, which In the third place, the consequences would cannot pay in agriculture even six per cent. is depreciated throughout the agricultural

red millions of new currency would be an rates of interest than the people are now Look invitation for the presentation to Congress made to pay, and by a larger circulation of currency than we actually have. This currency should be issued on currency rather than on irfletion principles, and the policy of contraction for the purpose of depreciating property and extorting high rates of interest ought to be broken up and corrected. My own view has long been that the proper measures for regulating the rates of interest and securing a par value to the currency could be taken, and persistently, consistently, and intelligently executed, best of all by a commanding banking institution, such as the banks of England, France, Russia, Amsterdam, and Austria. This great subject of currency, however, is too suggestive of reflection to be fully discussed in a paper like this. And having covered in a general way the grounds of your inquiry, I beg leave to subscribe myself, very sincerely your friend and obedient servant,

ROBERT W. HIGHES. William P. Moore, Esq, and Dr. W. W.

Wing, Suffolk, Va. MARRIAGES.

Married, by Rev. C. C. Bitting, D. D., in this city, November 4th, 1875, Mr. JAMES D. CRUMP and Miss NANNIE P. ARMISTEAD; both of Rich-

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Died, at the residence of his brother-in-law, on Mosby street, Strecker's Hill, on Thursday, November 4, 1875, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. Mr. WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, leaving a number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

The funeral will take place from Union Station Methodist Episcopai charch on SUNDAY AFTER-NOON at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

The subject of this notice was born in Caroline county, Ve.; was a machinist by profession, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Scott & Herndon, in the town of Fredericksburg. At the breaking out of the war he was for a short time on board of the steamer St. Nicholas, at Fredericksburg, and when the army left that section he came to Richmond and was placed on board of the gunboat Nansemond, where he remained a short time, and was detailed for duty in the Government shops, where he remained until the close of the and was detailed for duty in the Government shops, where he remained until the close of the war. He remained in Richmond for about one year, when he went South, and was employed in Montgomery, Ala., for about two years. He then took passage in a sailing vessel for Havans, where he was engaged in the railroad shops for awhile, and then took the position of epgineer on a train from Havana to Matanzas. After awhile he gave up this and took charge of the machinery on a sugar plantation, where he remained until last spring, when he was taken sick, and returned to Richmond on the 15th of June last, and was confined to his bed almost entirely from that time until the time of his death.

He was a loving and devoted brother, a kind and considerate friend, and was beloved and respected by all who knew him.

by all who knew him.

Farewell, dear brother, may all your brothers and sisters meet you in Paradise.

A FRIEND. isters meet you in Paradise. A FRIEND. Fredericksburg papers and New York Heral

Died, on Saturday, October 30th, at her resident in Chesterfield county, in the forty-sixth year of tage, Mrs. CORNELIA, SEAY, wife of B. D. Se Kennicky and Tennessee papers please copy. Died, October 31, 1875, at Brookfield, Henrico county (the residence of Mr. Abram Warwick), SALLY CHEVALLIE, daughter of W. B. and P. D. Warwick; aged three years and two months.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

SPECIAL BARGAINS. WHITE CHINA TEA-SETS from \$5 to \$8;
DECORATED OHINA TEA-SETS, containing
from fifty-six to seventy-seven pleces, from
\$9.50 to \$40;
WHITE CHINA DINNER-SETS, and by the circulation issued by them equivalent to piece lower than before the war; gold, but for the disturbing element of DECORATED CHINA DINNER-SETS from \$50 gold, but for the disturbing element of the greenbacks. I fear that these banks have made themselves unpopular by the exorbitant usury which many of them have charged the people on their loans. I believe that the present national banks constitute the best system of banking ever less variety at lowest rates. E. B. TAYLOR

oc 6 1011 Main street, opposite post-office. TAMES W. GIBSON adeas of (successor to Kellogg & Gibson), MIGHT SMIPORTER AND DEALER IN CHINA, GLAUS, QUEENSWARE, AND M 99 HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, | 2915.0 No. 1207 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

STONEWARE at manufacturers prices. au 23

Daniel HATE-WORK, &C. REMOVAL! BEMOVAL! I will respectfully call the attention of the ladies to the fact that I have removed to No. 711 Broad street (one square below the old place), and being street (one square below the old place), and the same treet to supply the same to supply the same treet under much less expense will be able to supply them in HUMAN HALE-WORK; FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, Ap., at prices defying competition.

AACES done up and repaired by Mrs. GRAN-GER.

E. L. GRANGER.

Se 10

MAL NOTICES THE BUST BAIT TET. OTTINGHAM LA CE for CURTAINS at 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50c, per yard-all extraor-HAM LACE CURTAINS at \$4. 48, \$8,

\$10, \$12 and \$14 cs. for two windows;
\$10, \$12 and \$14 cs. for two windows;
VINDOW-SHADES in gre. t variety;
ORNIGES, BANDS, GULTAIN-LOOPS, and
SHADE-FIXTURES—all very cheap at
LNV Y BROTHERS.
LOOK at our LEATHER-LINED SATCHELS at
20 2 EXTRAORDINARY

BARGAINS IN FLANNELS.

WHITE FLANNEL, all wool, at 25c, worth 30c., at 30c, worth 35c. at 35c, worth 45c., also at 40. 45. 50, 60, 75, 85c., and \$1 per yard;

EED FLANNELS (all wool) at 20, 25, 80, 35, and up to 60c, of

BED FLANNELS (all wool) at 20, 25, 30, 35, and up to 60c. per yard;

BED TWILLED FLANNEL at 30c. worth 40c., at 35c. worth 45c., at 40c. worth 50c., at 45c. worth 60c., at 50c. worth 65c., also at 60, 65, 75, 85c., and \$1 per yard;

Also, a full assortment of YELLOW, GRAY, PLAIN, and PLAID OPERA FLANNELS;

Also, SHAKER FLANNEL two and a half yards

asing our FLANNELS in large quantities enables us to sell them much below regular prices.

LEVY BROTHERS.

LOOKAT OUR LEATHER-LINED SATCHELS A \$1 worth \$1.50.

FULL-WIDTH BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS at FULL-WIDTH FILLOW-CASE COTTON at 124c. per yard; WAMSUTTA COTTON at 14c. per yard; DAVOU COTTON at 125c. per yard; ANDROSCOGGIN L BLEACHED COTTON a AUBURN A BLEACHED COTTON at 10c.

UNBLUACHED COTTONS at 64, 8%, 10, and 12%c. per yard.
We keep all of the leading brands of BLEACHED
OOTON, which we sell at the lewest prices.
LONSDALE CAMBRIC at 16%c. per yard at
LEY BROTHERS.
Look at our LEATHER-LINED SATCHELS at
\$1 worth \$1.50.

DHESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!! PLAID DRESS GOODS from 16% to 85c. pe EMPRESS CLOTHS in all colors; FRENCH MERINOS, CASHMERES, and DRAP BLACK ALPACAS and MOHAIRS at lower prices han ever seen before; CALES and CAMBRICS in the latest styles; It would be well to examine our DRESS-GOODS STOCK before making your purchases.

LEVY BROTHERS.

Fail not to see our TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVE.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!! largest manufactories in New York, and a large assortment of IMPORTED CLOAKS from \$5 WATER-PROOF CLOAKS for ladies and children

COSTEMES for ladies in great variety at all CANTON FLANNEL SHIRTS and DRAWERS for ladies;
for ladies;
full assoriment of CAMBRIC, COTTON, and
LINEN UNDERGARMENTS for ladies at
LEVY BROTHERS.
TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES at \$1. 100 2 SASH-RIBBONS! SASH-RIBBONS!

GBOS-GRAIN SASH-RIBBONS, in new shades, at 60, 75c., and \$1 per yard; CHERRY-COLORED GROS-GRAIN SASH-RIB-BON, seven inches wide, at 60c. worth \$1.25; ROMAN SASH-RIBBONS, all slik, seven inches wide, at 75c. worth \$1.25 per yard; PLAID NFCK-RIBBONS, all slik, at 10 and 12½c. GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS in all widths and quali-ties at LEVY BROTHERS). Our KID GLOVES, two buttons, at \$1 are th

MERINO and WOOL SHIRTS and DRAWERS for men, women, boys, and girls in all quantities; BREAKFAST SHAWLS; JACKETS, with and

BUSTLES! BUSTLES-BUSTLES in great variety: Industry ought to be encouraged by lower BALMORAL, HOOP, and BOULEVARD SKIRTS t our two button KID GLOVES at \$1. 'no 2

GOODS FOR MOURNING.

BOMBAZINFS, CREPE CLOTHS, HENRIETTA CLOTP, TAMISE, CANTON CLOTHS CREPE COLLARS OREPE VEILS; kid silk-thread, and Berlin GLOVES, HANDKER-CHIEFS, RUFFLES, &c. at LEVY BROTHERS. Look at our superior two-button KID GLOVES

WHITE and COLORED BED-BLANKETS!
WHITE and COLORED BED-BLANKETS from
\$2.25 to \$20 a pair;
CARHIAGE-HLANKETS, CRIB- and CRADLEBLANKETS at LEVY BROTHERS;
Look at our excellent TWO-BUTTON KID
GLOVES at \$1.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS! STRIPED SHAWLS from 75c. up to \$8;
PLAID SHAWLS in all qualities;
A large assortment of MISSES' SHAWLS;
BLACK MERINO and BROCHE SHAWLS;
SHETLAND SHAWLS and BREAKFAST
SHAWLS at LEVY BROTHERS'. TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES at \$1. no 2

NOTE-PAPER. wenly-four sheets of PAPER and twenty-four ENVELOPES in a box for 15, 20, 25, 30, 35. ENVELOPES in a box for 15, 20, 20, 30, 30, and 40c. a box; styles in WHITE, TINT-ED, PLAID, and MOURNING PAPER and ENVELOPES at much below regular prices; See, our PLAID PAPER at 25 and 30c., and MOURNING PAPER at 35c. a box at TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES of superior quality at \$1.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, KERSEYS, SATINETS.—We call particular attention to this branch of our business. We offer at all times a full assortment at the lowest prices. All in want of any of the above articles will find it to their advantage to make their purchases of LEVY BROTHERS.

LEVY BROTHERS.

LOOK at our two-button KID GLOVES at \$1 at \$

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS Three-ply, Tapestry, Ingrain, Brussels, Ingrain, Cottage, Rag, Hemp, Vienna, and Venetian CARPETS at all prices:
COCOA-MATTING, DRUGGETS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, and RUGS: OIL-CLOTH, two yards wide, at 75c. a yard worth \$1: OIL CLOTHS, one yard wide, new and elegant pat-terns, at 50c., worth 75c. a yard: CLOTH RUGS at 65c., 75c., \$1, and \$1.25 all below regular prices;
DRUGGET-COVERS in all sizes; at
LEVY BROTHERS'.
Look at our two-button KID GLOVES at \$1;
pair.

FRINGES! FRINGES!-A large stock in solid and mixed colors. The best goods for the money in this city. Great bargains in BLANKETS and FLANNELS

FAIR-BARGAINS,

FAIR-GOODS, FAIR-PEOPLE. The beadquarters for CHEAP GOODS and great

WILLIAM THALHIMER'S.

where you can get more goods and the best goods

for the least money in the city. Persons visiting the city during Fair week will find it to their advantage to give me a call before buying elsewhere, as I have one of the best and cheapest stocks of DBY GOODS in the city.

PMAID DRESS GOODS, all styles and from 15c. to 60c. per yard; SOLID and STRIPED DRESS GOODS from 20c. to 81 per yard; con the control of .A

BLACK ALPACAS from 25c. to \$1 per yardextra cheap; MERINOS, CASHMERES, DELAINES, &c., very now! to tel selt the is tend ber

COTTONS, FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, and other DOMESTIC GOODS-all to be sold at New Yerk prices; salT ... strick salf CASSIMERES, WATERPROOFS, BEAVERS,

COLORED FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, &c., at astenish inely low prices : the base in house and the ,000 dozen LACE and MUSLIN NECK-RUFES wisite perced, for Mrs. (1501 drew 50 day) 5,000 pair XID QLOVES from 75c. to \$2-extr

Pive thousand other articles very chean, which it will pay you to call and buy at WILLIAM THALHIMER'S.

WHY DO P SOPLE RUSH FOR SYCLE BROTHERS' DRY GOODS STORE? FO the simple reason that they are selling greater bargains than ever. They have just received their fourth supply of WINTER GOODS, amongst which are the following bargains:

Large-size BED-BLANKETS from \$8 up to \$15all 25 per cent, below their value? The largest stock of LADIES' and MISSES SHAWLS ever shown in this city, at lower prices than ever:

Just look at our seventy-five-cent REVERSIBLE (large-size) SHAWL-worth fally \$1.50: CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS-a very large

BALMORAL and BOULEVARD SKIRTS for L dies and misses at one balf of their value;

KID GLOVES in one, two, and three buttons, in all the fashionable styles;

RUSTLES in fifty different styles:

LISLE-THREAD and BERLIN GLOVES and GAUNTLETS; LADIES' and MISSES' STRIPED HOSE.

Embroideries and Cotton Trimmings at less than manufacturers' prices; Table- and Piano-Covers very cheap; Tidles in one hundred different pas torns ; Ladies Merino Vests at 50c. worth \$1 ; large line of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; another lot of pure Linen Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs at 19c. worth 37%c.; remnants of Irish Lineus; remnant of Black Velvetien: Towels, Napkins, and Doylies; Bleached and Brown Damasks; Fruit-Cloths at astonishingly low prices; Lace Curtains at re duced prices. 17111 THERE OF THEFT CORSETS! CORSETS! -We have the largest stock of Corsets in the city, from 50c

Don't fail to look at our stock, before purchasing A. Complaint from Col Norm inference.

up to \$5 per pair.

In Dress Goods we have all the latest styles in Plain, Mixed, and Plaid, from 121/c. up to \$1 per yard; Navy-Blue and Seal-Brown Cachemeres at 50c. worth 80c.; 100 pieces Tycoon Reps in entirely new patterns; Black Cachemeres at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2 per yard; large stock of Mourning Goods at very low prices,

BLACK ALPACAS! BLACK ALPACAS!-Black Alpacas at 20, 25, 30, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80c.,

You can save from 10 to 25 cents per yard by calling and examining our stock. Don't fait. FLANNELS! FLANNELS! FLANNELS! Flannels in white, red, yellow, blue, plain, and willed, from 25c. up; Plain, Plaid, and Striped Opera Flannels at 50 and 75c, per yard. Water-Preofs in all colors; our Cassimere de-

artment is complete from 25c. up to \$6 per yardall and examine it; India-Rubber Blankets; Quilts in white and colored; Comforts at lower prices than any where else in the city; five cases nev Prints just opened; Knifting-Cotton (bleached and inbleached) and Cotton Yarns in all Nos. MACHINE-OIL! MACHINE-NEEDLES!

A large stock of Brown and Bleached Cottons Sheetings and Pillow-Case Cottons of the best brands at less than marked price; Knit Jackets in all sizes, very cheap.

Don't fall to examine our stock before buying elsewhere, as you can save money by doing so. the ban SYCLE BROTHERS, 1 10000 429 Broad street,

no 1 between Fourth and Fifth streets.

THE GREAT WONDER 11199 Violate OF THE AGE is exhibited at COHEN BROTHERS' this week. They are offering

9,000 yards BLACK and COLORED DRESS GOODS at 16%c. per yard worth 25 to 30c.; 3 cases CALICOES at 5%c. worth 8 to 10t.; large lot of BLACK ALPAGAS at anction prices; Wal-

BLACK ALPACA at 22c. worth 30c. at 30c. worth 37c., and at 33c. which is the best ever sold heretofore at 42c.;

Also, SILK LUSTRES-some Nos. at nearly half BLACK TURIN TAMISE at 42c. heretofore sold at 75c.;

IRISH POPLINS at 65c. worth \$1; IRISH POPLINS at \$1 worth \$2; BRIGHT PLAIDS at 20c. worth 40c.; BLACK CASHMERES at 87c. worth \$1.20, a \$1.15 worth \$1.40;

ALL-WOOL TAMISE at 65c. cheap at \$1; DRAP D'ETE, AUSTRALIAN CREPES, EM-PRESS CLOTHS, and other mourning goods at much below the general market rate. In COLORED DRESS GOODS COHEN BRO THERS have one of the largest varieties in this city. BLACK SILKS at all prices. See their particular quality at \$1.37 worth \$2;

One of the largest varieties of COLORED SILKS in this city; ENGLISH TREBLE CRAPE at \$2.40 worth \$6; Also, CRAPE VEILS in all qualities at less than the general price; CRAPE COLLARS at 20c. worth 40c., at 50 and 60c. worth from \$1 to \$1.25; Another large lot of ladies REVERSIBLE SHAWLS at 75c. worth \$1.50:

Misses' SHAWLS at 82c., reduced from 50e. COHEN BROTHERS have every variety of UN DERWEAR for ladies, men, and children. A large variety of CASSIMERES and CLOTHS for men's and boys' wear; TABLE OIL-CLOTHS reduced 50 per cent. COHEN BROTHERS.

305 Broad street. between Third and Fourth streets. Closed SATURDAYS.

FRESH COD-LIVER OIL. lerdesh a. tr.

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We have just received a supply of our MEDICI-NALLY PURE COD-LIVER OIL, which is made only of HEALTHY, FRESH LIVERS, and has the chdosse, ment of physicians and patients that it is MORE ACCEPTABLE TO THE STOMACH and more readily assimilated than any other. MEADE & BAKER,

OCTOBER 28, 1875.

SPLENDIB LINE NEW PLAID CAMELS:
HAIR, PLAID, and PLAIN POPLINS;
CLOAKS and SUITS just opened for Fair week.
T. R. PRICE & CO.,
just from market, have opened a grand display of all the newest styles in DRESS GOODS and CLOAKS. HOAKS. HERZEGOVINA for suits, only 35c, a yard; AMEL'S POPLINS for Polonaises, 6206%c. HAGONAL POPLINS—every shade;

DIAGONAL POPEINS—every shade;
CASHMERES in all colors and qualities;
BLACK CASHMERES and MERINOS;
BLACK CAMEL'S-HAIRS;
BRIGHT PLAIDS for misses;
SASHES and SCALES in endices variety;
CALIFORNIA BLANKETS;
OPERA VILANNELS, all colors.
OPTOMAN and LONG SHAWIS. MOUGNING GOODS in TAMISE, BOMBAZINE CLUTHE, CHAPES and CRAPE VELLS; FLANNELS, CORSETS, &c.,
Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', and Glass' WOOL-LEN and MERINO SBIRTS and DEA WERS, avery No. Great line NEW PRINTS on the way from New York.

THE GREAT NOVELTY-T. R. PRICE & CO. baxing been appointed special arents by the Huropean manufacturer for these unrivalled

BLACK SHARS, are now prepared to self them to their friends and the public at a commission about the cost. Their perity and durability will recommend them to all wanting BLACK SILKS, \$2,50,83,88.50.74. MATCHLESS CENTENNIAL SILKS.

WILLIAM THALHIMER'S, CIRCUDARS, \$255 to \$4 per thousand ab

MERCHANT TATLORING

Large stock of CLOTHS, COATINGS, AND CASSIMER'S ist opened and will be made to order in the styles by E. B. SPENCE & SON.

For sale low by

CLOTHING ! CLOTHING !

READY-MADE CLOTHING and OVERCOATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

1800 MAIN STREET.

E. B. SPENCE & SON. TOHN LATOUCHE,

MERCHANT TAILOR. 917 MAIN STREET, has just received some entirely new styles of BUSINESS SUITINGS.

and will sell at very low prices, at the same time make them up in the best manner.

Attention is also called to his large stock of Gyzg-Coatings, Brayers, Wolsting Coatings, CLOTHS and DOZSKINS, all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. An examination is solicited at 917 MAIN STREET. CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION.

BEADY MADE AND MADE TO GROER. PASHIONABLE CLOTHING AND MERCHANT-T ING ESTABLISHMENT, 1408 Main street, Richmond, Va. The people amazed at BECHER'S immense stock

lighted. None go away dissatisfied.
For FINE GOODS, STILISH GOODS, and LOW RIG-URES, call on
B. BECHER,
the Veteran Clother. oc 21-2m 1403 Main street, Hichmond, Va.

WINTER SUIT

CASSIMERES.

33% PER CENT. REDUCTION ON STOCK SHIRTS, AND NO HUMBUG. Call and see for yourself the largest stock in the

erial only. HENRY T. MILLER,

od 2.3map la 915 Main street. GROCERIES, &c.

barrels McCANGE EXTRA, SUPERFINE, and FINE FLOUR. and FINE FLOUR.

100 barrels HANGER & CO., CABINET, McBRIDE. NECTABINE, EXCELSIOR, and
other brands of WHISKEY, for which we are

with a full assortment of
FISH. CHEFSE, SOAPS, CANDLES,
SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,
SYRUPS, BAUON, &c...
which we offer at low prices to the trade.
To invite all in need of Groceries, Provisions,
Liquors to examine our stock.

ROGERS & MCCANCE,
22-ts
Fourteenth street below Cary.

200 pounds FRESH HONEY, 5 barrels GOLDEN SYRUP. W. G. DANDRIDGE & CO.

HOTEL CANDLES. Five boxes HOTEL CANDLES. W. G. DANDEIDGE & CO., 827 Broad street.

GORDON'S CELEBRATED VIRGINIA HAMS-something extra-at CHRISTIAN & WHITES.

SEVENTEENTH STREET
offer for sale
REFINED SUGARS AND SYRUPS COFFEE, TEA, BACON,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT,
and all leading articles of the GROCERY TRADE.

PICKLING SPICES in variety; WHITE SPIRITS, for brandy peaches.

GEORGE A. HUNDLEY & CO. DURE CIDER VINEGAR; a fresh stock Or SPICES, &c., for pickling; choice SUGAR-CURED HAMS; SHOULDERS and BREASTS; FAT MACKEREL; ROE HEBRINGS; COBYED BEEF, in caus; superior Green and Black TEAS; BEEF, in caus; superior Green and Black TEAS; BEEF, in caus; superior Green and Black TEAS; TOBACCO and CIGARS, at prices to suit the times, at J. T. GATEWOOD'S,

BUMGARDNER'S The undersigned, some manufacturers of this

selebrated Virginia brand, desire to inform the public that we have NO AGENCIES OR BRANCH HOUSES in this State, and CAUTION them that the ONLY genuine BUMGARDNER WHISKEY, such as has been known to the country for fifty years, can only be chiained persect from as, at our warehouse at Stauston, Va. J. BUMGARDNER & SONS,

WALTER D. BLAIR & CO., W (ESTABLISHED, 1829), 903 Main OUR SPEUALTICA. CHAMPAGNES—all brands; SELVER all brands finest imported;

Imported and domestic OlGARS.
As our stock is purchased for cash we undersokin Librari discount to the trade.

06-22-113.

GARDMER & CO. MOUNTAIN RYE WHIS-KEY." manufactured by us near Staumon, Va. We make liberal discounts to the trade. L. BUMGARDNER & SO., au 28

20 harris RECTIFIED WHISE EY,
APPLE BRANDY and RUM,
IRISH WHINKEY,
COOKING-WIRES,
FAMILY and EXTRA FLOUR,
GREEN and BLACK TEAS,
CHOICE COPPER.

EDUCATIONAL

The people amazed at BECHER'S immense stock of fine goods, and astonished at his Low PRICES.
They advise their friends to callon B. BECHER, as he protects the people against trickery and extortion. He keeps a splendid stock of BEADY MADE CLOTHING for Men's, Youth's, Boys', and Children's wear. An elegant assortment of FORBEGN, and DOMESTIC CLOTHS. CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a complete line of GENTLE-MEN'S. FURNISHING GOODS. Everybody delighted. None go away dissatisfied.

FOR A SUPERB

WOOLLEN MIBLS

CREAT REDUCTION ON GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

ity and the lowest prices. A full stock of GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR and everything usually kept in a gentleman's (firstclass) furnishing establishment, and at prices twenty-five per cent. lower than last season. First-class Shirts made to order of first-class ma-

FLOUR, GROCERIES, LIQUORS. We are now prepared to fill orders for the cele-brated "DUNLOP" FAMILY FLOUR-new.

SOLE AGENTS here; with a full assortment of

VIRGINIA BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. 25 bags VIRGINIA BUCKWHEAT BLOUR,

301 CORNER OF THIRD AND 301 CHARLES M. BOLTON & CO.

Gunpowder and English Breakist TEAS: Oolong and Japan TEAS: Foreign and Domestic CHEESE: MACKEREL and ROE HER-RINGS; WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS. A PPLE AND PEACH BRANDY, superior quality, for brandying peaches;
Pure APPLE VINEGAR, and
SPICES (fresh) in endless variety, at
se 11
CHRISTIAN & WHITEIS.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,

[se 22] CIDER-VINEGAR, three years old;

Second and Grace streets. WINES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, &c.

WINES—all brands—finest imported;
"ALLEGHANY" WHISEEY—Virginia Mountain Rye_very good; www.lish.whokky_very fine; masklegt" whiskey_Dr. McCaw's certis-TEAS—best grades: Imported CONDIMENTS and FANCY GROGS— BIES:

WE HAVE OPENED A HOUSE IN

50 BARRELS BYE WHISKEY, JOHN M. HIGGINS, 1610 Franklin street.

OLD DOMINION BUSINESS COLLEGE,
1927 MAIN STEERT, RICHMOND, VA.
SEPARATE INSTRUCTION, Open day and night
Similated in Actual Counting-benne Practice, Soutseeping in all its branches, "sammaning the
peals and sermamental; Commercial arithmetic, Business Gratoms, Forms, Corespondence, Common English, Se. For partice.